

# Herald Tribune

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## House Unit Votes, 27-11, to Recommend First Impeachment Article Against Nixon



Delegates to three-nation Geneva conference on Cyprus, from left, Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros, British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan and Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Ersoy, during Sunday morning session at UN's Palais des Nations.

### Moscow Sending Envoy to Geneva As Turkey Stiffens Cyprus Terms

GENEVA, July 28 (AP)—The Soviet Union today intervened in a Cyprus crisis after Turkey stiffened its terms for a peace.

In Athens, Turkey proposed a summit conference as head-of-government level to solve the crisis. Greek government spokesman Panagiotis Lambreas said that Mr. Lambreas said the summit proposal was made by Greek Premier Bountis Evirot to ask Premier Constantine Karamanlis. Mr. Lambreas could not say where or when the summit might be held.

#### Soviet Envoy

The Soviet Union is sending a special envoy to the Geneva conference of British, Greek and Turkish foreign ministers to be able for consultation and observation, a British delegation spokesman said. Britain, Greece and Turkey are the guarantors of the 1960 independence treaty. The delegations of the three nations held a series of meetings here today. After hours of meetings, a British spokesman said that "things are going too well."

At the United Nations in New York, the Soviet Union tonight led for an urgent Security Council session to demand full implementation of a week-old UN resolution calling for a ceasefire, withdrawal of the 600 Greek officers of the Cyprus National Guard and an end to foreign military intervention, UN spokesman said.

Turks send in more troops but make no further advances on Cyprus. Page 2.

In Athens, tonight, the government called for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to demand alleged Turkish violations of the cease-fire agreement. A spokesman for the British Foreign Office said the British had been advised of the move.

The British identified the envoy as Victor Minin, a 40-year-old career diplomat who was the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry. His previous post was ambassador to Laos and he served Turkey from 1965 to 1968.

It seemed likely he would function as a counterpart to American Assistant Secretary of State William P. Butler. The American, special representative of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, regularly conferred with the British Foreign Office and Turkey.

The British delegation said it would have no objection to continuing talks with a Soviet envoy as it has been doing with Butler.

Support for Makarios

Earlier today the Soviet government demanded that Archbishop Makarios—still the island's acknowledged President—join the talks here. The people of Cyprus, a Moscow statement said, must have the right "to decide their

problems themselves" and should participate in "all international discussions of the Cyprus problem," including the present pact.

The Russians also called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops—British as well as Greek and Turkish—from the island. The Soviet statement accused some members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of trying to split Cyprus.

Moscow acted as Turkey hardened its attitude over arrangements for strengthening the truce and stabilizing Greek-Turkish relations in the island.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Portugal Removes Final Bar To Independence of Colonies

LISBON, July 28—Portugal has removed the last obstacle to granting independence to its three African territories, where it has fought costly wars for the last 13 years.

President Antonio de Spínola said in a nationally televised address yesterday that the people of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea were ready to determine their own future.

"We are now open to all initiatives to start planning and executing the process of decolonization in Africa with the immediate acceptance of the right to political independence, to be proclaimed in terms and dates to be agreed upon," he said.

Gen. Spínola said: "We are ready now to initiate the process of the transfer of power to the populations of Portugal's overseas territories, who are recognized as capable of it, namely [Portuguese] Guinea, Angola and Mozambique."

"Second Homeland"

Gen. Spínola said Portugal would not "reject its responsibilities to the young nations and will remain a second homeland to their peoples." He said Portugal would also continue to give financial, economic and cultural support to the nations.

A spokesman for the Communist party called Gen. Spínola's declaration courageous. He said: "It removes a cancer from the body of Portugal. It opens the door wide for independence."

People gathered in the streets in metropolitan Portugal to hail Gen. Spínola's announcement. Politicians and the press also praised the decision.

There were reports that people also gathered in the streets, and chanted Gen. Spínola's name, in Luanda, the capital of Angola; Lourenço Marques, the capital of Mozambique; and Bissau, the capital of Portuguese Guinea.

Political sources believe that the independence of each territory will be proclaimed when Gen. Spínola visits it.

There was no official confirmation. However, the visits are expected to take place "very

soon," the source said, although no specific date has been announced.

In Luanda, the president of Angola's junta, Adm. Antonio Rosa Coutinho, announced today that he hoped a constitution for the country would be drawn up by the end of this week.

Adm. Rosa Coutinho also named the three members of the new junta charged with preparing Angola for self-government.

Adm. Rosa Coutinho arrived in Luanda last week to set up the junta.

Overseas Minister Antonio de (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

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### Ziegler Cites Anguish and Confidence

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 28 (WP)—President Nixon today returned to Washington, after two weeks in California, in "anguish" over the House Judiciary Committee vote against him but full of "determination" to fight impeachment in the House of Representatives.

Before leaving San Clemente after 18 days at his home, the President was described by aides as confident of the outcome of the two-year Watergate crisis.

Declaring that Mr. Nixon has "a tremendous capacity of discipline," Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler said the President has "no feeling of despair" and has not allowed "anger to overtake him."

"Certainly there is anguish," Mr. Ziegler said. "Certainly there is disappointment."

But the spokesman asserted that it is incorrect to say "we have given up or that the President has given up."

Mr. Nixon still has a spirit of "determination and confidence," the press secretary said. The President is a man "with feeling and compassion" and this has been "a very tough" period, Mr. Ziegler acknowledged.

He added that Mr. Nixon has made "a heroic and determined effort to 'buck up' friends, family and staff. What sustains his family and staff is that they know he was not in any conspiracy to obstruct justice," the press secretary said.

The President "has a determination to do the job and he is confident that the full House will not duck its responsibility to examine the evidence with an open mind."

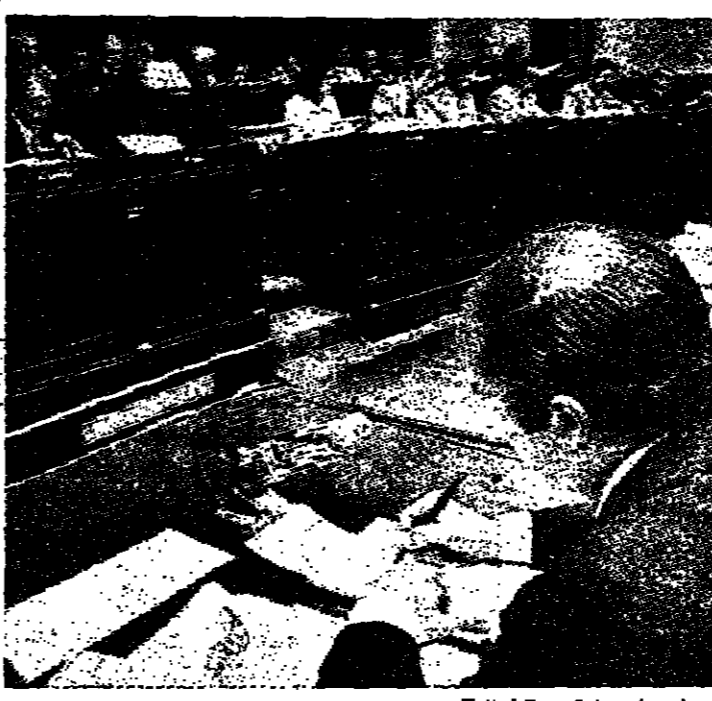
Mr. Nixon himself has declined to comment directly on the committee vote, although he authorized Mr. Ziegler to issue a two-sentence statement last night expressing his confidence that the House "will recognize that there simply is not the evidence" to support the committee charges against him.

When aides close to the President continued to assert confidence that the House will not vote impeachment, they were asked if he would be willing to consider the House vote the determining factor whether he would stay in office.

These aides replied emphatically that Mr. Nixon would not agree to take a House vote to impeach him as final but that he would insist upon the full constitutional process, which means a Senate trial.

On another matter, Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon is feeling fine and not flinching.

However, he is wearing a support stocking that doctors recommended he use following a phlebotomy attack last month in his left leg.



Garner Cline, associate general counsel of the House Judiciary Committee, recording the 27-11 decision.

### Six Republicans Join Panel's 21 Democrats

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, July 28 (NYT)—The House Judiciary Committee voted 27 to 11 last night to recommend the impeachment of President Nixon on a charge that he personally engaged in a "course of conduct" designed to obstruct justice in the Watergate case.

This charge is the first to be lodged against a president by a House investigating body since 1868.

Six of the committee's Republicans joined all 21 Democrats in adopting the charge which will be debated in the full House next month along with other probable articles of impeachment.

Mr. Nixon would be subjected to a trial by the Senate should a majority of the House vote to approve the article of impeachment or either of two other articles the Judiciary Committee will debate this week. Should any one of the charges be proved to the satisfaction of two-thirds of the Senate, the President would be removed from office.

Specifically, the committee voted last night to charge that the President, in violation of his constitutional oath to uphold the law, "Engaged personally and through his subordinates or agents in a course of conduct or plan designed to delay, impede and obstruct the investigation" of the burglary of the Democratic headquarters in the Watergate complex June 17, 1972.

A number of congressmen predicted today that the full House will vote for impeachment of Mr. Nixon, AP reported. One congressman said that at least a third of the Republicans in the House would back impeachment. Another forecast a 70-vote margin in favor of back impeachment.

Senate majority whip, Robert Byrd of West Virginia, said that the votes were not yet present for a Senate conviction but added that "the possibilities for conviction, I think, are growing daily."

[One of the committee Republicans who voted for the recommendation of impeachment, Rep. Caldwell Butler of Virginia, said today on a TV program that he expects the vote in the full House to mirror the margin in the committee. He gave the prediction that at the least a third of the Republicans in the House would support impeachment. There are

• Text of the impeachment article appears on page 3.

346 Democrats and 187 Republicans in the House.

Another committee member, Rep. Ray Thornton of Arkansas, said that a number of Southern Democrats in the full House would vote for impeachment.

[The House Democratic leader, Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts, who has often predicted that the House would approve impeachment by a margin of 60 votes or more, said today that impeachment would carry by at least 70 votes.]

Some members of the committee spent the day today refining the wording of other articles of impeachment. The committee reconvenes tomorrow morning to debate these articles.

Nine Methods Listed

The article of impeachment voted last night listed nine methods by which Mr. Nixon was alleged to have carried out the plan to obstruct justice.

They included accusations that Mr. Nixon had made "false or misleading statements" to investigators, had concealed evidence of criminal wrongdoing, had counseled associates to commit perjury, had misused sensitive agencies of the government and had approved or allowed the payment of hush money to convicted criminals.

The decision of the Judiciary Committee came painfully, as many of the members noted, but after months of investigation and days of both decorous and discordant debate, with swiftness.

The outcome was signaled three days ago, in the rhetoric of the opening formal debate of the deliberations, but its arrival was, all the same, stunning.

The momentous nature of the decision, underlined in the words and the bearing of the congressmen who made it, and in the hush that fell over Room 2141 of the Rayburn House Office Building.

In short order, they agreed to (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

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### Reinecke Convicted of Perjury on ITT Gift



California Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke stops to buy a newspaper before entering U.S. District Court in Washington Saturday to hear the guilty verdict in his perjury trial.

### Calif. Official Faces 5-Year Prison Term

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke of California was found guilty by a federal jury yesterday of lying at a hearing in which the Senate Judiciary Committee delved into a corporation's pledge to help finance the Republican National Convention of 1972.

As Clayton Roth, foreman of the jury, said, "We find the defendant guilty." Jean Reinecke, wife of the 50-year-old lieutenant governor, gasped and said, "My God, no! No, he's not."

Later, Mr. Reinecke, a Republican, called the verdict "a gross miscarriage of justice."

James Cox, his attorney, said that he would file post-trial motions for dismissal of the indictment and also for a mistrial. He indicated, without directly saying so, that if these were denied by U.S. District Judge Marston Parker, he would then appeal after sentencing on several grounds.

Sentencing is expected in about six weeks. Mr. Reinecke will be (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

### Tentative Impeachment Schedule

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Following the House Judiciary Committee vote on impeachment, a timetable established by congressional leaders calls for the full House to conclude its impeachment work by the end of August.

And then, if the House votes to impeach President Nixon, the Senate trial is expected to begin in late September, according to the tentative timetable.

Recommendations by the Judiciary Committee will go first to the House Rules Committee, which determines how much time the full House can devote to individual bills. In the case of articles of impeachment, the Rules Committee is expected to be asked to approve between 60 and 100 hours of discussion and voting on the floor.

House action requires only majority approval to effect an impeachment.

The Senate trial, expected to take two or three months, requires a two-thirds majority to remove the President from office.

## 2 Allies Spurned Counsel

## Conflicting Impulses Tied Up U.S. Diplomacy Over Cyprus

By Murray Marder and Lawrence Stern

WASHINGTON, July 28 (WP).—For two weeks this month, the military regime in Athens spurned appeals from Washington to refrain from violence—settling the scene for its own destruction and the still possible prospect of war between Greece and Turkey.

From the onset of the Cyprus crisis, U.S. diplomacy has been hostage to the rush of events which sprang from the nationalistic rivalries between two minor Aegean powers which form the southern flank of NATO.

On two critical occasions in the confrontation—the overthrow of Archbishop Makarios in Nicosia and Turkey's invasion of Cyprus—the United States found itself in the role of a helpless giant whose advice was disregarded by its two quarrelsome Mediterranean allies and military clients.

In Washington, it was a period of anxious waiting. There was a sense of frustration within the U.S. foreign policy bureaucracy at what an official here called the "tyranny of the weak" over U.S. power.

## Acerbic Words

In the acerbic words of a senior official within the administration, "Somewhere in the world there must be a school where foreign governments learn how to con Americans."

The U.S. response to the onsets of war over Cyprus wobbled between conflicting impulses.

On the one hand, there was the Nixon administration's well established bonds of cordiality with the Athens regime. Also, at the highest level of the administration, there was a perception of Archbishop Makarios as a "Mediterranean Castro," a leader of dubious loyalty to Washington who juggled with the politics of nonalignment to his own advantage.

There also was a growing disenchantment among senior officials both in the Pentagon and State Department with what a spokesman called the "unpredictable and erratic" behavior by the Athens regime, which took power in a coup from the military government of President George Papadopoulos on Nov. 25.

## Soured on Regime

The Pentagon, particularly, had soured on the Athens regime, and its strongman, Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, because of the increasingly adverse political and economic climate in Greece for the thousands of military personnel and dependents in the "home port" facility for the Sixth Fleet.

Negotiations with the regime on use of other bases in Greece also were faltering.

"They were raising obstacles. They were asking an unacceptably high price. We were in a position of supporting by our presence a regime we were not excited about," a Pentagon official said.

These and other considerations all came into play to muddy the U.S. response to the approaching collision over an island which has low strategic priority to the United States.

The overriding consideration from Washington's standpoint was to avert war between two armies built and trained by the United States to support a military alliance against a common enemy—the Soviet Union—whom the Nixon administration was establishing a diplomatic détente.

## Soviet Role

By all accounts, the Soviet role throughout the confrontation on the Balkan frontier was far more harmonious with U.S. objectives than that of either U.S. ally. The crisis in the Aegean was not without its ironies.

Unlike the situation in the October Arab-Israeli war, the United States could not claim surprise or faulty intelligence in Cyprus.

As long as three weeks before the event, according to an official estimate, the CIA provided a hard and unequivocal picture of impending aggressive designs by the Athens junta against Archbishop Makarios.

The U.S. government's advance knowledge of the coup is the subject of extensive waffling in the bureaucracy—with some sources saying that the CIA's alert was the last chorus in a

recurrent refrain, like the boy who cried "Wolf," others suggesting it was vaguely formulated and therefore not taken seriously.

"The claim that intelligence did not warn Klistinger properly is . . . and he knows that, and has admitted it privately," said a governmental intelligence officer who was deeply involved in the events.

## Steady Stream

The evidence shows that from mid-June there was a steady stream of warnings from the U.S. Embassy in Athens of rising tension between the junta and Archbishop Makarios. It led to the futile flurry of warning cables from Washington to Athens imploering Gen. Ioannidis to call off any invasion plans.

Why did the Turks proceed with the invasion? The official view in Washington was that they were still smarting from the humiliating treatment they received at the hands of the Johnson administration in the Cyprus crises of 1964 and 1967.

In Nicosia, President of Cyprus for five days following the coup, the Turks saw the greatest provocation they have faced in recent years, a fanatic Greek nationalist bent on achieving the Greek dream of Enosis—the union of Cyprus and Greece.

By a twist of circumstance, the Turkish invasion proved to be the catalyst for achieving a diplomatic détente between Athens and Washington, which drew universal applause, although no one planned it that way. It shattered the prestige of the Athens regime and paved the way for its replacement by a civilian government pledged to restore civil liberties in Greece.

The one achievement to which U.S. officials pointed as the fruit of a preconceived strategy was the achievement of a cease-fire—however tenuous it may be—negotiated by Mr. Kissinger, and the resultant restoration of NATO unity.

Neither Archbishop Makarios, with his Byzantine sense of maneuver, nor Mr. Kissinger, with his highly conceptual diplomacy, could have anticipated interacting with the Turks to produce a more striking, unintended result—a civilian government in Greece.

## Portugal Removes Final Bar To Independence of Colonies

(Continued from Page 1)

Almeida Santos said three Army officers had left to begin forming a Mozambique junta.

Mr. Rosa Coutinho and Mr. Almeida Santos said the juntas would form civilian governments that would include representatives of the independence movement and other political opinion. The civilians would take over the running of the countries when the juntas left.

In Algiers, Luis Cabral, the President of Guinea-Bissau, the insurgent-proclaimed republic in Portuguese Guinea, said today the declaration by Gen. Spínola was "a historic act."

"We believe that the founda-

tion has been laid for the con-

tinuation of negotiations with

view of a definitive settlement

of the conflict which opposes our

people and Portugal," he said.

Peace negotiations between

Portugal and representatives of

Portuguese Guinea and Mozam-

bique liberation movements ended

inconclusively two months ago.

Talks were not started on a

government level with Angola. Fight-

ing has ended in Portuguese Guine-

ea and Angola, but has been

continuing in Mozambique. The

war was the main reason for the

April 25 coup which put Gen.

Spínola in power.

In Lourenço Marques, a school-

teacher, Carlos Nunes, said: "It

is about time; now Mozambique

can really be a great country."

An African, Samuel Thanga,

commented: "At last we are free.

At least Frelimo [the Front for

the Liberation of Mozambique]

can run the country. We do not

want the whites to go away, we

need everybody." A taxi driver

said: "This is the end. We have

been sold out."

Without warning, Premier Ece-

vit transformed the situation with

a list of tough minimum de-

mands that sounded like an ultim-

atum.

"For the cease-fire to remain in

effect the conditions are being

negotiated in Geneva," he told

a news conference in Ankara. "If

at the end of these negotiations

an agreement is not reached, natu-

rally the situation will change."

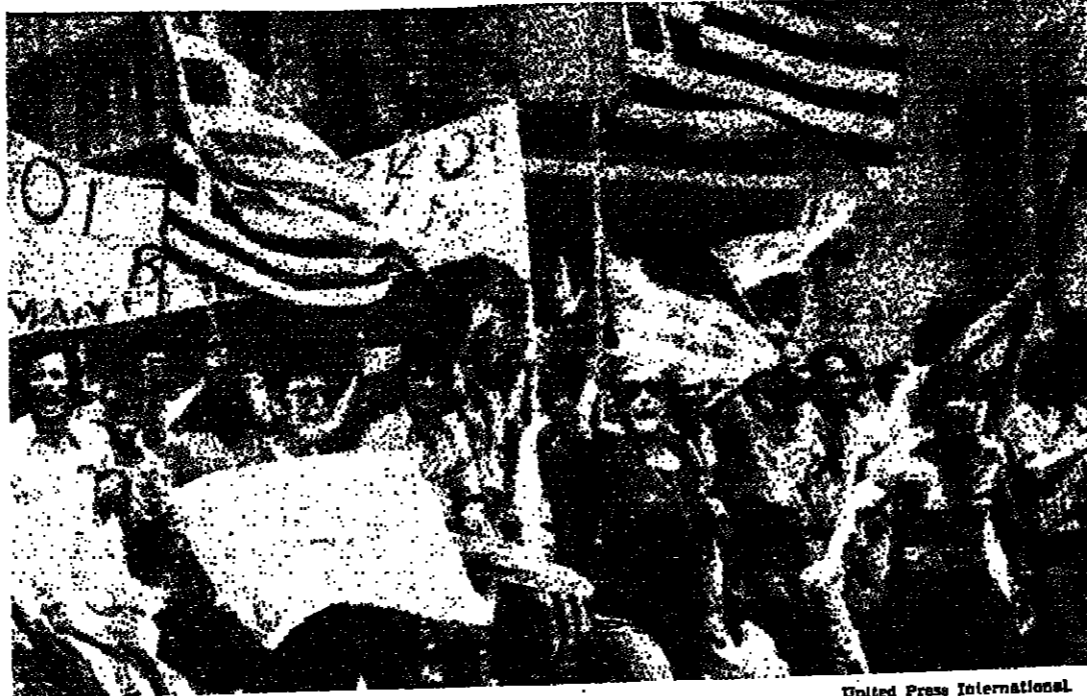
To Mr. Mavros and the British,

Mr. Ecevit's words seemed to sug-

gest that he was inviting Greece

to take the Turkish package or

leave it.



Cypriots in Athens demonstrate against alleged "crucifixes" by Turkish troops in Cyprus. Some demanded to be shipped to Cyprus so that they could join the National Guard.

## Turks Said to Continue Cyprus Troop Buildup

NICOSIA, July 28 (AP).—Turkish helicopters, merchant ships and navy landing craft poured more troops and armor into Cyprus today for the ninth straight day since Turkey invaded the island.

But the reinforcements made no move to advance beyond the 200-square-mile area the Turks hold between Nicosia and the northern seaport of Kyrenia. Turkish lines have been static since yesterday, after Greek Cypriot President Glafos Clerides threatened to resume fighting because of alleged Turkish cease-fire violations.

More than 30 American-made Patton tanks were seen moving south on the highway from Kyrenia to the capital. Turkish troops were digging into defensive positions in olive groves and mountain passes.

Up to 20,000 Neutral diplomats and military experts have estimated that the invasion force numbers 15,000 to 20,000 men, supported by heavy artillery and more than 200 tanks.

The military buildup contrasted with calm in the Greek quarter of Nicosia and southern towns and villages.

A few civilians went to the beaches and swimming pools. Many Nicosians visited a spe-

cial Red Cross center set up to trace friends and relatives missing in the three days of fighting before the cease-fire on Monday. There were complete lists of casualties, refugees or damage estimates.

Turkish Spread Message All signs pointed to a lengthy occupation in Turkish-held areas. The Turks have established a civil administration and Turkish planes have dropped leaflets urging Greek Cypriots to regard the

island as liberated. Meanwhile, the Turkish Cypriot minority leader, Rauf Denkash, in an interview, described the invasion troops as a "peace-keeping force."

"The Turkish Army is not here to invade Cyprus but to save Cyprus from the Greeks," Mr. Denkash said. "They are here in great numbers so it is no use to fight it out; the only way is a negotiated settlement."

"The Turkish Army will leave as soon as its mission is achieved and a settlement is arranged."

Mr. Denkash said the Turkish Cypriot minority and insist that it received economic and political equality.

"The Greek side has to abandon its attitude that Cyprus is theirs, that they can dictate and the others have to agree," he added.

"Cyprus has to remain independent, and the Turks have to have their own separate geographical areas for their own security," he said.

Stock in the newspapers was transferred to the government, which took power in a coup six years ago. A government spokesman said the seven newspapers would now be owned and operated by organizations supporting the government's "revolution of the armed forces."

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## Oil States Seen Amassing \$1 Trillion by '81

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 28 (WP).—The Arab oil-producing bloc could have more than \$1 trillion to invest in the United States and other countries by 1981, according to a confidential study by the World Bank.

That is 10 times the total \$100 billion book value of current U.S. investments overseas and 100 times the value of all the gold now held by the U.S. government.

In short, the staggering amount of money building up in the treasuries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries promises to revolutionize economic and power relationships in the world within 10 years.

The World Bank report, which has a "not-for-public-use" admonition on its cover, states that OPEC countries will be so rich that they will find "massive" overseas investments "unavoidable."

## Officials Astonished

At the Treasury Department, officials expressed astonishment at the size of OPEC reserves projected by the World Bank in its Background Paper No. 3, entitled "Prospects for the Developing Countries," report No. 477.

Specifically, that report stated: "The accumulated reserves of all OPEC countries could rise to \$950 billion in 1980 and about \$1,200 billion (\$1.2 trillion) by 1985. Massive outflows in some form will therefore be unavoidable."

The reason for the massive outflows will be "unavoidable," the report said, is that OPEC countries will have more money "than could be effectively absorbed by their domestic economies in the short term."

Iran, in announcing last week its purchase of one-fourth of Germany's Krupp steel manufacturing interests, was showing the world the thin edge of this new wave of OPEC nations are driving into the world's economy.

World Bank report No. 477, circulating among embassies here but not yet released to the public, paints this picture:

"The United States and other importers of OPEC oil have for trouble driving prices down for the next few years but may be able to make a better bargain in the late 1970s. This would mean at least three more years of high gasoline prices for Americans."

The World Bank based its oil price forecast on the "built-in" demand growth for OPEC oil during the next three to four years, coupling it with the ex-

pectations that OPEC production would go up only slightly in that period and that the United States would take a while to find alternative sources of energy.

A OPEC nations in the 1978-80 period could produce "considerably" more oil than they are producing now and allow prices to fall so far that programs such as President Nixon's "Project Independence," to make the United States self-sufficient in energy by 1980, would be undermined.

The long-run outlook—1980-1995—saw oil prices rising again

as demand outpaces increased OPEC production, a situation that would stimulate such programs as Project Independence.

In this period, the World Bank stated "OPEC's share of the world energy market and its influence on oil prices will decline."

A big question for Arab countries—and their allies in OPEC—is how to price their oil to do them the most good.

But opting for all-out oil production by 1980-1985 beyond "is

clearly inconsistent" with the objective of keeping up the price of oil, the World Bank said.

However, keeping production down and prices up would be the "difficult problem of how to distribute the overall demand for OPEC oil among its member countries," the report said.

A compromise strategy, bank said, would be to let prices gradually compete with the cost of producing energy from non-OPEC sources.

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Clearly



## 'Removal From Office'

If the Judiciary Committee is a microcosm of the House of Representatives, as well as its delegated agent, there is little reason to doubt that the House will decide that the President of the United States, in the solemn words of the committee's first charge, "warrants impeachment and trial and removal from office."

It is possible, of course, that the House as a whole will react differently to the evidence presented to it by the committee. The Judiciary Committee has had a special responsibility, a special proximity, with the events constituting Watergate. Its conclusions were based on a familiarity with a mass of material that few members of the House, outside the committee, will be able or willing to acquire.

This is the true practical effect of the question of "specificity" which engaged the committee during the debate on the first article, and its charges. Defenders of the President have argued that the generalities alleged in describing Mr. Nixon's "course of conduct" violate the defendant's rights in terms of criminal law. But they also would help him in the fundamentally political process, among those who find the evidence of wrongdoing only implicit, those who believe that his course of conduct was neither evil enough nor destructive enough of the American system to warrant reversing the popular judgment of 1972, or those who simply don't want their constituents to find them guilty of political patricide.

The dilemma is real enough for many congressmen. On the one hand, there is the danger of setting a precedent for pres-

idential removal by his political opponents on Capitol Hill. On the other is the threat of condoning for future generations, as well as for the present one, a "course of conduct" which almost no one even tries to justify. Then there is the dichotomy between Mr. Nixon in the Oval Office, as revealed so starkly in the tapes, and the President in Moscow, Peking, Cairo or wherever, as pictured in state documents and public speeches. This, too, is real, and forces a choice in the national interest.

Then, of course, there is the Senate. If the Judiciary Committee reflects the attitude of the House, Richard Nixon will be impeached; if it foreshadows that of the Senate, he will be convicted, since the majority of the committee which voted for the first article of impeachment, impressive enough if carried over into the full House, would assure the two-thirds required for conviction by the Senate.

Much can happen to change the tides of opinion and judgment which now prevail. More evidence will doubtless be elicited, for or against Mr. Nixon. The vote in the committee cannot be taken as a true test of how either the House or Senate will vote. But this much can be said now, the Judiciary Committee, acting in the full light of television publicity, conducted itself with great dignity and appreciation of the grave issues before it. And its action thus constitutes the weightiest presentation of the case for impeachment that has yet been made, whether by publicists or politicians, by lawyers or academicians. And that in itself may have a powerful effect upon the outcome of the Watergate proceedings.

## Trouble in South Korea

Late in 1972, President Park of South Korea conducted a virtual coup against his own government, installing martial law and setting himself on a course of arbitrary one-man rule which has steadily intensified since. "We can no longer sit idle while watching our precious national power in imitation of the systems of others," Mr. Park said to those who had hoped that American-introduced democracy would put down roots in Korea. But what apologists call the "Korean style of democracy" has now become so repressive as to raise the question of whether dictatorship flourishes more on the north of the 38th parallel, the dividing line with Communist North Korea, or on the south.

Hundreds if not thousands of political opponents have been arrested, including students (students toppled the Syngman Rhee dictatorship in 1960, every Korean recalls), Christians, intellectuals and every manner of political rival real and imagined. Upwards of a dozen political foes have just been sentenced to death in a trial in which few observers could perceive evidence of due process. Among them is the country's leading poet, Kim Chi Ha, previously arrested and beaten for a poem. The man Mr. Park defeated at the polls in 1971, Kim Dae Jung, who was kidnapped from Japan and brought home last year, faces trial now for alleged campaign violations dating back to 1967. One can now be sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in South Korea for petitioning peacefully for changes in the martial law constitution under which Mr. Park rules.

Unsurprisingly, President Park regularly invokes the cause of national security, claiming that dangers emanating from North Korea justify his measures at home. And it is so that North-South Korean relations remain tense. Their incipient political dialogue, begun two years ago, is frozen. Military incidents continue. North Korea, for all its talk of a "peaceful" regime, has been manipulating the foreign security threat to help create the proper rationale for domestic repression. North Korea had no cause to

sink a South Korean patrol boat in international waters in a well publicized incident a few weeks ago. Yet the boat was sailing a few miles further north, and a bit closer to North Korea's territorial waters, than such boats normally go.

Whether President Park is stifling opposition faster than he is creating it is the central question of Korean politics today. It is a question which must trouble Americans as well as Koreans. For the fact is that the United States is the principal foreign patron of South Korea. Some 40,000 American troops remain there from the Korean war. American aid is extensive—in the \$200-\$300 million range. The familiar dilemma for Americans is, of course, that not only does American support keep South Korea independent, but American support allows President Park to keep fastening his dictatorship on the land. The administration's answer is simply unacceptable. Asked in Congress on Wednesday about the Korean excesses, Secretary of State Kissinger said that "where we believe the national interest is at stake, we proceed even when we don't approve."

Is there no possibility for a break in this intolerable situation? The continuing American presence in South Korea has been justified in recent years as a source of confidence for Seoul while Seoul worked out a new political relationship with the North. But that relationship is not moving ahead. Military and food aid has been offered on the basis that the South Korean economy needed it. But the South Korean economy is doing well otherwise, all things considered. Seoul insists that the American troops remain vital but its nationalism pushes it tacitly to assert that it does not need an American crutch for all time. We continue to believe that the essential elements of the American presence in South Korea should be altered only by a process that takes into account the need to provide for stability in East Asia as a whole. But a large and growing cause of instability in East Asia now is the police rule of the Park regime.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Ending Fascist Rule

For the second time in little over three months, the prison gates have opened in Europe to release tens of thousands of political prisoners—first in Portugal and now in Greece. It needs only a new era of post-Franco liberalization in Spain for Western Europe to be free of all forms of Fascist rule for the first time in half a century. If only this liberalizing influence were to make itself felt over Eastern Europe as well.

The urgent challenge facing world states-

men last week was how to prevent a Greek-Turkish war and a brutal civil war in Cyprus. Now that the Greek colonels (unable any longer to rely on the short-sighted policies of the U.S. State Department) have been swept aside, the immediate task is to make the cease-fire stick in Cyprus and to achieve a new settlement between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots. The peace of southern Europe and the eastern Mediterranean cannot be assured without such a settlement.

—From the Sunday Observer (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 29, 1899

LONDON—In both Houses of Parliament yesterday, all the talk was about the Transvaal, and, naturally after the very decided attitude of the government as to what Great Britain meant to do as shown in Mr. Balfour's speech the previous day, which went as far as threatening war, the House were well-filled, considering so many of the members are away.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 25, 1924

PARIS—Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States, arrived in Paris late yesterday afternoon and for three days will be the guest of the American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, while attending numerous meetings which have been arranged by French lawyers with their American colleagues of the American Bar Association.



'Without Each Other We'd Starve to Death, Tovarich!'

## Of Time and a River of Oil

By C. L. Sulzberger

TAIF, Saudi Arabia.—The particular kind of problem facing Saudi Arabia today hasn't been seen around the Middle East since King Midas ruled Phrygia in what is now Turkey. Everything Midas touched immediately became gold, but the unfortunate ruler soon discovered there were limits to his practical uses.

This country's treasury will soon be that of a modern Phrygia, as petroleum wealth continues to accumulate. Half the industrial world's oil energy will be coming from Saudi Arabia's sparsely populated desert in the predictable future. And money pours in. More than 95 per cent of the national revenue derives from petroleum.

In 1973 this amounted to \$7 billion, or about \$1,000 to every inhabitant. This year the total will approach four times that amount—possibly more, after the state completes nationalization of foreign concessions, already 60 per cent under government ownership. Nationalization should be finished within a few months and that will add to revenues. So, eventually, will use of natural gas now flamed off weekly in utter waste.

But Saudi Arabia cannot possibly spend this income—or even precisely commit it to future projects. Under this year's budget, a minimum of \$1.5 billion is left over after everything has been paid for, including major national development, all state expenses and a new, enormous foreign aid program, King Faisal's personal pet.

There are no income taxes for Saudis nor any impost (save to corporations), except the annual Islamic religious fee of 2.5 per cent, used as a form of social security. Education is free—including all study in foreign countries; loans for housing and businesses charge no interest.

Vast funds have been invested in short-term money markets abroad and purchase of foreign (including United States) bonds and equities is about to start. The idea is that sums amassed should not lie fallow.

Yet the problem multiplies immutably. If income quadruples this year could it be doubled again next year? Everything depends on the international energy shortage, on the volume of production and the world price of oil. Were Saudi Arabian production to decline, increased demand would force the world price up. The net result would continue to accumulate gargantuan sums.

The reason these cannot yet be wholly committed, much less invested in specific projects, is essentially time. It takes months and months just to decide just what major priorities should be set for development, then it takes more months to find foreign construction companies able to undertake the building of new ports at which required equipment can be unloaded, et cetera.

### Another Decade

Moreover, there is a crying shortage of educated and technical cadres in Saudi Arabia itself, despite government efforts to encourage education and the dispatch of hundreds of youngsters to study overseas. Even the air force, the cream of the military establishment, is short on minimal maintenance. It will probably require at least

another decade—if not an entire generation—to create a basic intellectual and industrial infrastructure to enable the country to take off along the broad avenue into the future plotted for it by a handful of brilliant young ministers and officials.

Of course, movement out of an impoverished and archaic past has been notable, as is easily remarked by an observer who has known the country more than a quarter century. But regarding Saudi Arabia's progress is like viewing a glass of water. Is it half full or half empty? That depends on the point in time, between past and future, from which the glass is seen.

Social realities imposed by fundamentalist Islamic rule are slowly easing although there is far to go. Women are forbidden to drive cars and in most cities aren't even appear in public without veils. Yet uninhibited smoking is now customary and at certain parties Saudi subjects drink alcohol, women wear wholly Western attire and even dance. Koranic justice is becoming less harsh and Faisal is personally sponsoring female education.

Western films (slightly cut) appear on television. Although gambling is illegal, ferocious poker and bridge games occur. Bootleggers discreetly peddle whiskey at \$60 a bottle. Inflation is rising in a few fields, such as real

estate. The value of Jidda land soared last year.

Time, not money, is Saudi Arabia's problem. It cannot spend at home; vast foreign banks are becoming leas of its deposits. The international monetary system remains too confused to augur the stabilization on which this country counts. Nevertheless, Midas-like pressures of swelling wealth mount incessantly with the onward-flowing river of oil.

© The New York Times.

## The Malraux View of Europe

PARIS—There is no such thing as Europe, there never was. It is the last of the great myths. There's a pink spot on the map and then it was decided that there is a Europe because there was a Christianity, Christianity!

That was something important. Europe is a dream; it is a dream for the Europeans and also for everyone else. The Americans imagine that a Europe can be made using the same methods that permitted the creation of the United States.

First, the United States was a small country; it was like Australia. Second, it had a common adversary, which after all is a sufficiently serious matter. The United States was made in opposition to the British Army. If

The following remarks are excerpted from a radio interview with André Malraux, the French novelist, critic, historian and friend of Charles de Gaulle. They are taken from the Paris bureau of The New York Times.

tomorrow there was a common adversary called Russia, which does not at all appear realistic, or a country in Asia, then perhaps there would be a European possibility.

But people who play with the idea that we are going to make another Switzerland, are living in a dream. Beginning with Russia, people have believed that the French Republic would be created according to the Swiss model. Federation in France had such an importance that we have all but forgotten that July 14 is not at all the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille—it is the anniversary of the federation which then chose Bastille Day.

### What Remains

What remains? There remains (there being no common enemy) the fact that the will to create Europe is something perfectly positive that we ought to defend.

Thus the first thing to do is to know by what technique we can put into place something unprecedented that would not be an imitation of Switzerland or of the United States but that would be Europe, based on the will to create a Western Europe.

Those who defined the European spirit in opposition to America—you know what that gave us—proposed an idea that was completely ridiculous in relation to the situation. Today where there exist naturally conflicts of interest, Mr. Kissinger uses the word "leadership" but what does that mean? A directing, an economic directing, that means directing, recognizing by associates.

Now it is not at all a question of associates. It is a question of knowing whether or not American

companies will continue to money. How do you expect to be leadership among 1 who are saying to them "It's me, not you, who's the bank of Europe"? It's truly a joke. But a common action of bringing about a sharing of benefits when there is a question of who will take the biggest part. All that holds, cause the French, as the 1 means, have a faulty understanding of the differences between our political histories.

For us the great political story, I mean Alexander, C. Richelieu, even Napoleon, is term politics and it is difficult to will to hegemony base military power.

Now, something very curious happened with the U.N. It is the first century history that will have the most powerful in the without having sought it, cause it is perfectly true there has never been a political conquest in the U States. There were episode that doesn't count. America did not enter the great with joy in their hearts; gained little from them. They did not seek to more.

The Treaty of Versailles the Treaty of Trianon are what they are worth, but not true that the United States thought the greatest advantage they have been made the world by having wanted all what they proposed at best price. That is a complete fact. It has never happened before. And the consequence that they have never really historical designs.

I would say, naturally with little humor, that there is American politics. In America there are some very great powers and these powers are great but not merely economic—they have themselves certain des-

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Obituaries

Arthur Watson, U.S. Ex-Envoy to France and IBM Official

NEW YORK, July 28 (NYT).—Arthur K. Watson, 55, who built IBM World Trade Corp. from a subsidiary of the giant International Business Machines in 1949 into a world enterprise with annual revenues of more than \$2.5 billion in 1970, died Friday in Norwalk (Conn.) of cancer.

Watson was injured in a fall at his home in New Canaan, Conn., on July 18.

He left the corporation in 1970 to become ambassador to France, a post he held for two years, and in which he established the first official contacts between the United States and China.

At his death, Mr. Watson was a director of IBM Corp. and a member of the executive committee of the board.

Mr. Watson played a major role in making the IBM trademark a symbol of American technology around the world.

"World peace through world trade" was Mr. Watson's motto. In the 1950s, before most U.S. corporations had glanced at markets beyond the country's borders, Mr. Watson contended that IBM was an international corporation.

In 1964, Mr. Watson was elected president of IBM World Trade. He became chairman in 1968, when he said: "The most outstanding thing that happened from my vantage point in the past 15 years is the tremendous progress in bringing the world closer together. If anyone had said in 1949 when World Trade was formed, that there would be economic integration in Europe within a decade, he would have been locked up."

Vernon Stouffer, 72, a Cleveland businessman and former owner of the Cleveland Indians baseball team, died here Friday night.

Mr. Stouffer, the last member of the family that founded the Stouffer restaurant chain and Stouffer Foods Corp., acquired the baseball team in 1966 and sold it in 1972.

NEW YORK, July 28 (NYT).—Johanna Davis, 36, author of the novel "Life Signs" and wife of Peter Davis, producer of the television documentary "The Selling of the Pentagon," died here Thursday after she was struck by a taxi.

Mrs. Davis' father, the late Herman Markiewicz, wrote "Citizen Kane" and other motion pictures. She was the niece of Joseph Markiewicz, a Hollywood director, and sister of Frank Markiewicz, campaign assistant for Robert Kennedy and George McGovern, and of Don Markiewicz, a screen and television writer.

"Life signs" her only novel, was favorably reviewed.

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Moderates Reply to 'Leftists'

Mao Comes Under Criticism In Chinese Power Struggle

By Robert S. Elegant

HONG KONG, July 28.—Mao Tse-tung has come under fire in official Communist publications for the first time in nearly a decade.

The moderate Chinese establishment is attacking the party chairman and his "thought" in order to blunt the assaults mounted by the radical faction. Those "extreme leftists" rely heavily upon the chairman's moral backing and his prestige in what appears to be their campaign to topple the administration of Premier Chou En-lai.

Criticizing the authority of Mr. Mao and his philosophy is seen as a last-ditch measure. Such tactics suggested that the schism produced by the current crisis within the Communist leadership may be at least as severe as the contention over power and doctrine which erupted into the "cultural revolution" in 1966. Mr. Mao was also attacked before that upheaval.

Although some articles are more pointed, they are not isolated examples. Both the Peking People's Daily, the organ of the party's central committee, and Red Flag, the party's ideological journal, have recently run a number of similar articles.

Essential Reading Those publications are the essential reading matter of the "cadres" who dominate China's political life. Their recent articles can only be interpreted as a strong rebuff to the leftists' renewed stress upon the Marxist cult of personality.

The individuals criticized include the chairman's wife, Chiang Ching, who is the radicals' ideological mentor. Also under attack is the entire leftist leadership, which apparently has expressed the intention of purging the Premier and his chief lieutenants.

Mr. Chou appears to have been forced to alter his previous strategy of avoiding direct confrontation. Recent developments have undermined his authority and put him on the defensive.

The 76-year-old Premier had been hospitalized, apparently for a heart condition compounded by liver trouble and the debility of age. The leftists are reportedly mobilizing private armies under their sole control. And those "urban militia" forces reportedly have been ordered to "destroy the enemy," identified as the moderates. Finally, the rash of "big-letter posters" composed by dissidents under leftist inspiration has become a verbal assault on the entire structure of administration and its policies.

Certainly the attack on the chairman was not undertaken lightly. The moral authority of the chairman and the "thought" of Mao Tse-tung is one of the chief pillars of Communist power in China. Mr. Mao was, therefore, kept aloof from the political battle until the last two weeks.

Criticizing Mr. Mao is a critical maneuver in the power struggle. The moderates must now feel they have no choice but to do so.

Their decision confirmed observers' fears that the battle for power, already somewhat relinquished by the 80-year-old chairman, is acute. The moderates have appealed over his head to millions of cadres. The establishment has served notice that it will not permit the leftists to exploit the chairman's authority for their own ends.

Criticism of Mr. Mao is, of course, stated in complex historical and philosophical allusions. But specialists believe, no Chinese cadre can mistake their meaning. Communist functionaries are adept at reading between the lines. Peking's etiquette prescribes that no leader is ever attacked by name in public before he has been condemned by his peers. That prohibition must, naturally, be observed with the greatest punctiliousness in the case of the most important figure of all.

The strongest attack on Mr. Mao appeared in a People's Daily commentary entitled "Critique of the Three Fears" which was also just been broadcast by Peking's official radio.

Sacred Cows Its message: readers were warned not to stand in awe of three Confucian sacred cows: the "decrees of heaven" that gives a Chinese ruler his semi-divine power, the "superior man" who rules inferior and the "words of the sages," which means sanctified doctrines.

The Communists have claimed that Mr. Mao was destined to rule because he possessed "heaven-bestowed" talent. Mr. Mao has also been characterized as being a "superior man" above error. And Mr. Mao has composed a systematic political and moral philosophy that is the equivalent of the ancient "words of the sages."

In order to make the target of its criticism unmistakable, the commentary cited the deposed deputy chairman, Lin Biao. He was Mr. Mao's designated successor until he allegedly attempted a coup d'etat and fleeing, was killed in an airplane crash. Mr. Piao was, once again, berated for attempting to elevate himself to supreme power by exploiting "the words of the sages."

The former field marshal edited and wrote the introduction to the "little red book" that was both the symbol and the chief intellectual weapon of the "cultural revolution." The "little red book" itself was composed solely of quotations from Mr. Mao.

Los Angeles Times

Firemen Keep The Home Fires Going in Wales

TONYPANDY, Wales, July 28 (Reuters).—After extinguishing a chimney fire here, firemen returned to their station—to find it full of smoke.

In their rush to get to the chimney blaze, the firemen had forgotten to take their supper off the stove. A passing bus driver broke into the fire station and threw the burned supper—fried potatoes—out a window.

SAIGON, July 28 (NYT).—The 18 wearing months since the signing of the Paris peace agreement have subtly eroded President Nguyen Van Thieu's personal dominance of the South Vietnamese political scene.

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Few Fresh Initiatives So far Mr. Thieu has responded to these difficulties with less than fresh initiatives. A European diplomat noted: "It doesn't matter what kind of government you have—a parliamentary democracy, a Communist dictatorship, or a military dictatorship, which has one almost is. If the government sits still while things get worse, it gets weaker."

Later, Mr. Thieu has dismantled a formidable palace guard of assistants, turned over considerable power to his Premier, Tran Thien Kiem, and sharply downgraded his Democratic party, which, as an extension of his very personal authority, was treated to political battle with the Communists after the cease-fire.

Some Vietnamese maintain that the 51-year-old President, a former general, is troubled by vague parallels with the last years of President Ngo Dinh Diem, who was isolated from reality by a palace guard led by his brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu. Nhu was founder of the government-supported Cao Lao party, which the Democratic party resembles in some respects.

No Election Struggle Others maintain that Mr. Thieu chose to weaken the Democratic party because the continuing war guarantees that there will be no election struggle with the Communists. In addition, it is said, the President believes that both Communist and non-Communist opponents have infiltrated it.

SAIGON, July 28 (Reuters).—Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba says there are signs that Venezuela and other Latin American countries may soon restore diplomatic and economic relations broken since 1964.

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Thieu Dominance Has Ebbbed In the 18 Months Since Truce

By James M. Markham

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adat Plans beralization f Economy

From Wire Dispatches

IRO, July 28.—Warning that government cannot change it overnight, President An-Sadat has set the nation on its way from wartime austerity.

A 70-minute radio and television address last night, Mr. Sadat said that now is the time to align the country's economic, social and educational systems.

He warned: "To seek to make public believe that there is a wave of problems overnight, is an exercise in futility."

Mr. Sadat announced that two would be drawn up. One, 18-month transitional plan, begin immediately and end December, 1975, to be followed by a five-year plan.

Importance Emphasized The success of the transitional plan is important," the President said. "It constitutes a transitional stage from the war economy to a prospects economy."

Mr. Sadat, who devoted his speech to internal affairs, said a main goal was to add 400 jobs a year.

He listed four economic priorities, headed by agricultural development. The second priority was industrial expansion in iron, steel, cement, iron and steel, prefabricated houses.

Phosphates Fourth The third priority was petroleum, refining and petrochemicals and the fourth was phosphates mining.

He also pledged that by the end this year the Suez Canal crises, Port Said, Ismailia and Suez would return to normal.

According to officials here, Port Said and Ismailia were 65 per cent destroyed by Israeli air raids, and Suez, 35 per cent destroyed.

enkins' Appeal or Moderation tirs Labor Left

LONDON, July 28 (Reuters).—The Secretary Roy Jenkins has under fire yesterday from his party leftists after a speech regarded as an attack on a party's militants.

Mr. Jenkins, a moderate,

Greatest Peril in India, Africa

# A Global 'Hunger Problem' Now Threatens Mass Famine

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK (NYT).—From drought-stricken Africa to the jittery Chicago grain market, from worried government offices in Washington to the partly filled granaries of India, the long-predicted world crisis is beginning to take shape as one of the greatest problems the world has had to face in modern times.

With growing frequency, a variety of individual experts and relevant organizations are warning that a major food shortage is developing, which is almost certain to threaten the lives of millions in the next year or two. They urge international action to prevent a short-term crisis from becoming chronic.

Because of the complexity of the problem and because of increasing interdependence in matters of food, fertilizer, energy and raw materials, many authorities see a need to develop effective international institutions.

## Population Problem

Even so, the problem of population remains.

"I don't think there's any solution to the world food situation unless we get population stabilized," said Sterling Wortman, vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation. "Those of us who have been working to increase the food supply have never assumed we were doing any more than buying time."

A fertilizer shortage has already stunted India's latest wheat crop and will probably reduce the succeeding crops so severely that by this autumn India could be in a famine. Unless vast international aid is forthcoming, Norman Borlaug, the Nobel Prize-winning developer of high-yielding wheat, has forecast from 10 million to 50 million persons could starve to death in India in the next 12 months.

While there have always been famines and warnings of them, food experts generally agree that the situation now is substantially different for these reasons:

• World population is expanding by larger numbers each year, especially in the poor countries. Last year, the population increased by 67 million, the largest

increase in history. It has doubled since the end of World War II.

• While agricultural production has generally kept pace, it has done so by increasing reliance on new high-technology forms of farming that are now threatened by shortages of fertilizer and energy and soaring prices of raw materials.

• U. S. grains reserves that once made it possible to send emergency food to stricken areas are now largely depleted. The huge American farm "surpluses" that were so controversial in the 1960s have long since been given away, sold or eaten. The world stockpile of grain that, in 1961, was equivalent to 95 days of world consumption, has fallen to less than a 26-day supply.

• As the Arab oil embargo hastened the beginning of the energy crisis, so a major global shortage of fertilizer, precipitated by the oil squeeze, is cutting into this year's agricultural production in several populous countries.

• The lack of fertilizer and rain in some areas are bringing the world to a food crisis sooner than had been expected a year or two ago.

In parts of Asia and in Latin America where supply has long barely met and sometimes failed to meet demand, people are beginning to experience unusually severe food shortages. The food available has become so costly that the meagerest of meals for millions of poor families takes from 80 per cent to 100 per cent of their incomes.

And the long drought continues in Africa. International relief agencies forecast that the effects in coming months could be more severe than ever because the people have been weakened by previous years of deprivation.

## Consumption Up

Before this year is out, many food experts fear soaring food consumption will have overtaken the slightly rising curve of food production for the majority of the world's people.

Many food and international relief experts say privately that they are not optimistic about how fast the rich countries will respond to a large famine. "It may take 50 million or 100 million

deaths before people are moved to find some kind of effective, long-term solution," a foundation official said.

Addeke Boerma, director-general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, said that the international community must soon come to terms with "the stark realities."

"Remember," Mr. Boerma said, "that for one thing prolonged deprivation leads people to desperation. Desperation often leads them to violence. And violence, as we all know, thrives on enlarged prospects of breaking down restraints including those of national frontiers."

Mr. Borlaug often warns of the same thing when he says, "You can't build peace on empty stomachs."

The growing food shortage began to become critical in 1972, when a lack of rain in many countries led to poor crops. World grain production fell 4 per cent, significant because the demand for food grows by 2 per cent each year.

Although underfed areas exist in all less developed countries, by far the greatest food problems now exist among the 700 million people of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Other large problem areas are in the drought regions of Africa, in northeastern Brazil, among the Andean Indians, and in the poorer parts of Mexico and Central America.

## Billion Hungry

The Overseas Development Council, a private group that studies the world food situation, estimates that one billion people suffer serious hunger at least part of the year. The Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that 400 million people are malnourished but adds that "a less conservative definition (of malnutrition) might double the figure."

According to the World Health Organization 10 million children under the age of 5 are chronically and severely malnourished and 90 million more are moderately affected. The organization's figures show that of all the deaths in the poor countries, more than half occur among children under five and perhaps as many as 75 per cent of the deaths are due to malnutrition complicated by infection.

While a long-term solution of



Women and children in India's Gaya district plant rice during the monsoon season.

the crisis depends on changes in the policies and practices of most small countries, the short-term solutions depend on U.S. policy, many authorities feel.

More than many people realized, it was American surpluses that stood as the world's buffer between enough to eat and famine from the mid-1950s to the 1970s. Now there is controversy over whether the United States should re-establish large grain reserves or contribute to a proposed world

granary for famine-stricken nations.

The debate includes concern over the impact of an American reserve on domestic prices, with the perennial conflict between farmers who want to sell for high prices and consumers who want to buy for low.

Although many food experts see a reserve as essential, most agree that even the vast productivity of American farms cannot forever make up the world's food

deficits. Population is growing too large.

While every country produces all or most of the food it consumes, only a handful produce enough to export. Besides the United States, the major exporters include Canada, Australia and Argentina.

For the long-term solutions, few experts see any realistic solution other than to intensify agriculture in the developing countries.

# State Dept. Sees a Crisis U.S. Officials Divided On Food Aid to World

By Leslie H. Galt

WASHINGTON (NYT).—A dispute is under way in the Nixon administration over whether to nearly double U.S. food aid to foreign countries, according to administration officials.

The State Department says it is deeply concerned over the hunger of millions in tropical Africa, South Asia and the Central American-Caribbean area and wants food aid to those areas increased as part of a \$1.6-billion program.

But the Treasury Department, the Office of Management and Budget and the Council of Economic Advisors oppose the move, maintaining that it would intensify inflation.

Agriculture Department officials have played down the problem, suggesting that other countries do some belt-tightening. In fact, few in the administration agree on the extent of world hunger.

A high Agriculture Department official said Secretary Earl Butts would delay his decision until Aug. 10, when reports are due on the U.S. harvest and on a survey of world need. However, officials of other departments say they have the impression that Mr. Butts has already agreed that additional aid should be provided.

## Some See Crisis

A number of State Department officials say the world situation is nearing crisis proportions because of the increase in food and fuel prices, fertilizer shortages, population growth, poor harvests in less developed countries and virtually no American reserve grain stocks.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger pledged to the United Nations in April that a major effort would be made on food aid. But officials of other departments are somewhat skeptical about his concern, noting that nearly half the current program is devoted to South Vietnam and Cambodia.

An aid increase which would require no congressional action this year could be granted under the 30-year-old Food for Peace law, originally enacted to dispose of American surpluses. The out-

lay for the current program is \$81.7 million.

If the government decides to provide more food aid, it would have to enter the grain market. Ordinarily, the effect would be to raise prices or at least halt downward trend.

## Harvest Uncertain

During the last few months bumper crops have been predicted for wheat, corn and rice, with surplus that could be funneled into aid without having much effect on domestic prices. But only the rice crop seems to have come up to expectations. Official predictions for the wheat and corn harvests have been adjusted downward and prices have begun to rise in the last few weeks.

This uncertain domestic situation, coupled with Mr. Kissinger's pledge to the UN and a balance-of-payments problem involving increased oil prices, set the stage for the dispute over food aid.

State Department officials are arguing for additional aid totaling \$500 million to \$600 million depending on the grain harvest in India. The State Department proposal would raise food aid to approximately 1972 levels.

Treasury and Office of Management and Budget officials are against any added aid on budgetary and fiscal grounds. The Treasury position is described as a high official as flexible, with particular interest in grain exports for cash.

## Fear Reaction

The Council of Economic Advisors, officials said, was arguing against an increase on the grounds that grain prices would rise, lowering the American consumer. A new Agriculture Department study, officials said, shows that while present food-aid outlays will not have an impact on domestic prices, additional aid would.

As for Mr. Kissinger's position, officials of other agencies point to the State Department effort to include a large new program for Egypt, not regarded as one of the neediest countries. While officials would not disclose the exact figures, they hinted that it would be around \$100 million, in addition to \$250 million being requested in the foreign aid bill.

# Rick Blust, 1961-74: The Short Life and Death of an American Boy

By Richard E. Meyer

CINCINNATI (AP).—He lived to be almost 13 years old.

Boy Scout, altar boy, he grew up in white, middle-class America. He played football and baseball. His mother, two brothers and sister loved him.

On a sunny afternoon in suburban Cincinnati, he walked down his favorite trail in the woods behind his house, climbed a tree, knotted a rope and hanged himself.

In the last year, at least 510 others as young as Rick Blust killed themselves in the United States. Reported suicides among the very young have more than doubled in 20 years, even adjusted for population growth, the rate has climbed.

Richard Blust Jr. was born July 26, 1961, in the Cincinnati suburb of Clifton. One month after his first birthday, his parents, Pat and Richard Blust, presented him with a brother, Jeff. The two boys would become good friends.

When Rick was two or a little older, Grandma Kitchner, in charge of the tutors at MacGregor, the sporting goods company which made uniforms for the Cincinnati Reds, presented Rick and Jeff with baseball uniforms of their own, cut up the Reds' extra uniforms from the Reds' own cloth.

Almost from the day he was married, Richard Blust worked with Boy Scouts, first as an assistant scoutmaster for a year, then as scoutmaster for five.

toddlers, he took them along to Scout meetings.

In the second grade, Rick entered St. Catherine's School, in the parish where the Blusts had moved in the suburb of Westwood. His father became a volunteer football coach in St. Catherine's growing athletic program.

Rick Blust was big enough to play second level, or "pony," football. But he got paired in practice against a youngster everybody called Mugsy. "After Mugsy kind of tore him up a few times, he decided that maybe he ought to play 'ponies' a year and kind of find out what it's all about first," his father remembers.

"Bandits" are the beginners. "That kinda bugged the devil out of me," Rick's father says. Richard Blust thinks he probably told his son he was disappointed. "But Rick says, 'Well, I just don't want to play 'pony' ball. I'm just not good enough. And it was probably a good choice on his part. But that was at the stage when I really wanted him to be the best football player in the world, you know.'"

Rick preferred quieter pursuits. He started a stamp collection. At 7, he caught his first fish—a little bluegill he turned from the lake at Houston Woods State Park on a camping trip with his family.

In 1969, when he was 8 years old, Rick joined the Cub Scouts and he met Vic Caproni, who would become his assistant scoutmaster. Just before becoming a full-fledged Boy Scout, Rick was given Cub Scouting's highest award the Arrow of Light.

Rick was graduated from the "bandits" after a year of learning the fundamentals of football. He played "pony" football for two years and he found himself paired off against Mugsy again.

Richard Blust resigned himself: "Rick didn't mind getting knocked down, getting blocked out and all that kind of stuff; but he just did not have the—what?—the killer instinct."

In school, Rick got average good grades.

## Served Mass

He received his first communion, was confirmed and learned how to serve mass. He was a faithful altar boy who kept his serving appointments on holidays and vacations, but he wasn't above draining the last few drops of altar wine or cloving with the incense in the vestry.

By 1972, when he was 11, Rick was on his way toward his most important goal: to become an Eagle Scout. By now his father was a Scout commissioner and went along with Rick and his troop on most of their hikes and campsouts. He counseled Rick on five of the dozen merit badges he earned.

"Rick went after the merit badges that took a little more brains and thought," says Mr. Caproni. "He was sensitive—not a rough kid. He wasn't a real loner, but he wasn't outgoing as much as some of the other kids. He liked to be with the other boys and the grown-ups. But there was a lot of older boys and younger ones, and he was

in between. That's one of the reasons he had no real close buddies. I can't really remember ever seeing him with any close buddy."

At home, Rick and his brother Jeff started a beer-can collection. Rick learned to play chess. He got a 10-speed bicycle for Christmas and he went on a month-long camping trip to California with the whole family: Jeff, sister Pam and his younger brother, Scotty. Everybody visited Disneyland.

Back home, Pat and Richard Blust noticed something—Jeff was always outside playing baseball with the kids in the neighborhood, but Rick preferred being alone, working on Scout projects or watching color television. His father thought it was because the other children made up street rules for their game, and Rick insisted on playing by the correct rules.

By now Rick's father was athletic director at St. Catherine's. During the 1972-73 school year, Rick played "pee-wee" football, one level above "pony." So did Mugsy. "Rick always fought him off, but he'd get beat all the time," his father says. "There'd be nights when Rick'd say, 'Oh, he really wiped me out!'"

It didn't frighten Rick to get hit, says coach Don Ricketts. "However, some boys, they go out and they look to hit the other kid. He wasn't that way. In 'pee-wee' I guess he was the biggest kid, but he just wasn't that aggressive."

One October evening, he came home from practice smiling. "What happened?" asked his father.

"Boy, I really wiped him out tonight. I really got him."

Rick meant Mugsy. It was probably the only time that ever happened, Richard Blust says.

Rick never missed a Scout meeting. He added up the requirements to become an Eagle Scout, allotted himself so much time to accomplish each and put himself on a rigid schedule.

"Rick was really good at scouting," says Richard Blust, "and I really had a lot of pride in that."

He didn't go in for Scout roughhousing or free-for-alls. "Rick had sort of soft feelings," Mr. Caproni remembers. "He was a very personal boy."

He stuck up for the guys who were being picked on. During the district camporee at Mount Airy Forest, there were a couple of kids who—well, they weren't momma's boys, but they just didn't know how to handle themselves and take care of themselves. A lot of the boys preferred to tent with other kids. But

Rick said, 'Well, I'll go with them.'"

Last fall, Rick's father told him he had to play a fall sport. "I was thinking in terms of football," says Richard Blust. But St. Catherine's had started soccer and Rick said he would rather play that.

"He was aggressive on the soccer team," says football coach Bob Sontag. But soccer was not the prestige sport at St. Catherine's. "Football at St. Catherine's is king," says Dick Horton, a history teacher.

Mr. Caproni discounts any attempt by Richard Blust to pressure his son to play football. But he adds: "There probably was some pressure in the situation. His father is athletic director. The situation says, 'Hey, how come you're not playing Rick?'"

Rick got a summer job working in an office and began a newspaper route.

School was not going well. Rick was not doing his homework for language arts and was getting a failing grade.

His teacher told Pat and Richard Blust that their son's grades were failing.

"Hey, is something bothering you?" Rick's father asked him. "No," Rick said.

"Hey, you know, if you fail anything you're going to be grounded in the yard the whole summer."

## Grades Down

In Mr. Horton's history class, Rick slipped slightly in his marks. "In the last few weeks, he didn't talk as much," Mr. Horton remembers. "He didn't participate. And his dry wit was no longer as present."

Although Rick was never what Mr. Horton calls "Joe Popularity," he was well liked—and he was good friends with at least two boys.

But Richard Blust was unaware that Rick had any close friends. He never went to any of his friends' houses to play—and never invited any of them to his house to play, the father says.

With spring came baseball, and a peak of activity in the Blust household.

Rick played on an intermediate-ability team. He was a starter, but manager Carl Buschbacher says: "I'm not sure he really liked sports. At least not baseball. He wasn't that enthusiastic about it."

By now Richard Blust headed in his spare time an athletic organization at St. Catherine's that totaled 110 coaches, almost all of them fathers who had volunteered. Four football teams, 14 baseball teams, 10 basketball

teams, track, soccer, softball, volleyball, the parish sports budget totaled \$11,491.

Rick's father says: "This year I think he wanted to play soccer again. But I told him that there wasn't any way, because in high school, well, he's just not going to be a soccer man... because he's plain too big, and never was real fast... I still had the hopes that this year he would finally find out, with the size and all on his side, that he would become more aggressive..."

Rick Blust, 12 years old, stood 5 feet 5 inches tall, weighed 140 pounds.

"Rick, you ready for football?" coach Sontag asked him. "You ought to play. Get some fundamentals. You're gonna be a big kid, you can make tackle."

A friend remembers Rick saying: "My dad wants me to play football, but I'd rather play soccer."

Two weeks before the end of school, Mr. Horton asked him: "Rick, you gonna play football?" "Yeah, I guess I have to," he said. "My dad wants me to lose 10 pounds because of the weight limit."

Rick put himself on a schedule. Across the top of a piece of notebook paper he marked pieces for the dates of each day until fall. Beneath that, he charted sit-ups, bench presses, snatches, lifts, push-ups, windmills, jumping jacks. He measured an oval in his backyard with a tape and started running laps.

On Sunday, May 26, Rick helped haul stones and build form for the concrete foundation to a utility shed-workshop his father was putting up behind the house. He hurt his back and missed school on Monday.

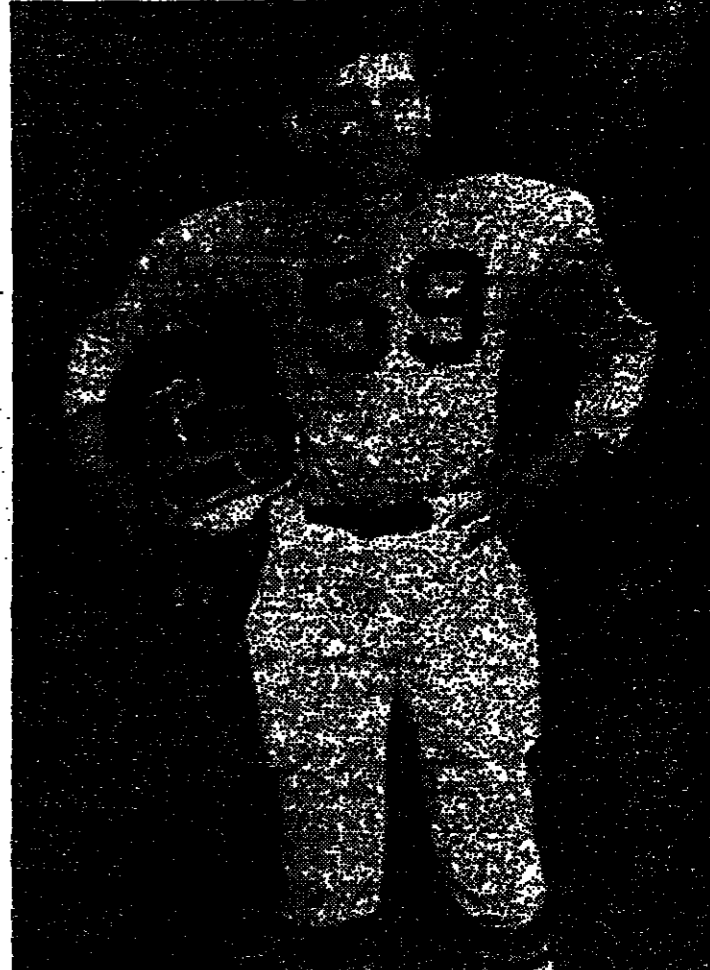
He missed baseball practice, too. That was the second time—the first had been a short while before when he had to stay home with Pam and Scotty while his mother took Jeff to the doctor.

"Then he didn't show up for one of our games," says the baseball manager.

On Saturday, June 1, Rick's father took him to a Scout show. That evening Rick worked on his personal management merit badge, for which he drew up a budget. It set a fixed amount—side each month for a trip to a Scout ranch.

On Sunday, June 2, Rick helped clean the family camper for a Scout canoe trip the coming weekend. He wire-brushed the rust from its wheels and painted them white.

On Monday, June 3, he rode his bicycle in front of his house, hit a hole in the pavement and pitched over the handle bars. A



Rick Blust at 11.

neighbor was sure he had been hurt, but he got up, looked around to be certain nobody had seen him and got back on his bike. A pedal was bent.

On Tuesday, June 4, two days before the end of school, he was kept after school to finish an assignment.

Rick walked home and called his father at work.

"I just want to tell you that Monday I wrecked my bike."

"Oh? Did you get hurt?"

"Yeah, I hurt my hand, and you know, it's pretty sore. I think I might have broken it."

Richard Blust did not think it was all that bad, or his son would have mentioned it before. He and Rick talked about the bicycle. Rick's father remembers saying, without raising his voice: "Well, take a look at it, and if you broke it that means you're going to have to pay for it."

Rick said: "You know, I can't play ball, so I don't want to go to practice."

"Well, you know, I think you ought to go, because you've missed here a few times and if you're going to be part of the team, you've got to go to practices, too."

"Well, I'm not gonna take my glove."

"I think that you ought to take the glove and all and just go on up."

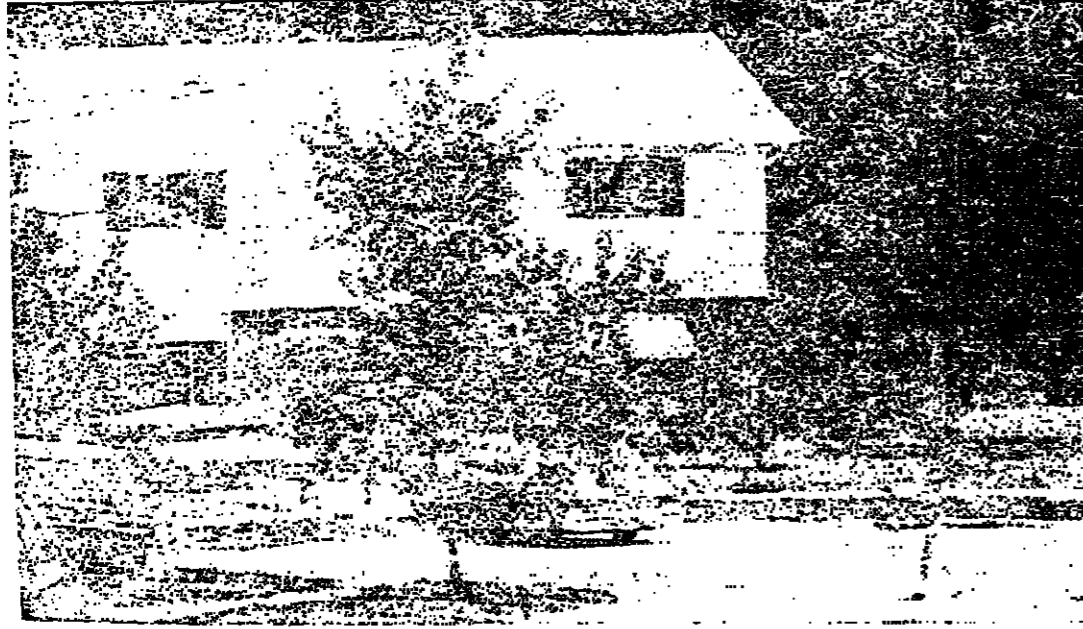
Rick handed the telephone receiver to his mother, and she hung it up. Rick walked out the back door, went to the garage found a rope, carried it down the stairs to a dead tree in the woods.

His father found his body the next morning. The baseball glove was nearby.

"Not infrequently, suicides are caused by intense anger or frustration," says Dr. Pedro Hagmann, a pediatric psychiatrist at the University of Cincinnati.

"Because this anger or frustration is addressed at people who are very important, children have a lot of guilty feelings about them. And then, because of the guilty feelings, and because the anger or frustration has to come out it some way, they might try to take it out on themselves... even with a token gesture, or going through the motions... maybe with a fantasy that they'll be rescued at the last minute... And they'll do it thinking, 'everybody will see how unhappy I am and they'll learn and give in to what I'm unhappy about...'"

It would have been impossible, he said, to predict Rick's fate.



The Blust home in a Cincinnati suburb.

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# Euromarket

## Rumors Upset Market as Italian, Japanese Banks Reduce Activity

By Carl Gewirtz

ARIS, July 28 (UPI)—  
nors take last week that a  
uch bank was "in trouble"  
fought the claim that had begun  
merge in the Euromarket after  
collapse of Bankhaus Herstatt  
West Germany a month ago,  
hort-term interest rates which  
been inching lower during  
week suddenly turned upward  
a new round of jitters took  
hold.

Names of four private  
banks proliferated at one point or  
another as the victim of big  
deals in the international market  
carefully said to be the result  
dealings with Herstatt, specula-  
tion in the foreign exchange  
market and/or unprofitable trad-  
ing in Eurobonds.

A spokesman for the banks being  
spoken about vigorously denied  
any connection with Bank of  
America.

The official said the rumors  
are "unfounded" and noted that  
it was inconsistent to charge  
such banks with the worst ex-  
cesses of the market when they  
itself been accused of being the  
most audacious when the market  
was in its heyday.

Although the spokesman would not confirm it, it was widely reported that officials of the central bank had questioned the private banks about the rumors and were satisfied by the denials they received. Before the rumors hit, Eurocurrency interest rates had begun to ease as the dollar market and pan-European authorities moved to get their banks out of their market. Commercial banks in the five countries had been in some difficulty up to two percentage points below the London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) for Eurodollars, a premium which both the market and government officials

look to reflect badly upon the nation's credit standing.

The Italians have now limited the borrowings of their banks to the level of July 18 while the Japanese have begun making dollars available in Japan.

Given the development of U.S. and Eurodollar interest rates over the last week, an increasing number of experts believe that the upward spiral has peaked and that from here forward the most likely move will be downward. This explains the sudden volume of medium-term floating-rate paper which is currently on offer.

Investors are now looking to get into high-yielding instruments while borrowers are willing to commit themselves now that the outlook appears to be for a decline.

Latest offering is for Ansaldo's new Ansaldo-Alfide of Swiss Aluminium. Its \$30 million of 10-year notes are to be pegged at three-quarters of a point over LIBOR every six months with a guarantee that the rate will never fall below 8 1/2 per cent.

The notes, for sale in units of \$10,000, are expected to attract small investors who do not have the large sums needed to get the most favored rates in the Euro-dollar deposit market. The rate on one-month notes is 10 1/2%—not enough for the banks themselves to take this paper.

However, the problem for the banks is who sets the base LIBOR rate. For some weeks now, the market has been discriminating between banks: in that the big money-center banks borrow from one another at one rate, while their loans to small and medium-sized banks are at a different rate. Thus, if the big banks establish

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, and last bid prices for the week with no net change from the previous week's bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail market markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 1992	% Low	Last Year	Mar 1992	
BoozAllenH	12	42	6%	5%	6%+F
BostonC&B	112	11%	11%	11%	11%+
Brend Insulation	26	74	11%	6%	6%
BrasCrnH&F	12	51	12%	12%	10%+F
Brunco Inc	60	8	9%	9%	9%
BruenerJ&N	4	42	6%	6%	6%
Birico Ltd	4	10	8%	8%	8%
Brink Inc	36	23%	10	8%	9%+F
BroadwayF&N	12	98	4%	4%	4%
BrookFITing	224	18	16%	15%	16%+F

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week July 12	Prior Week	1973
Commodity Index	267.2	229.8	188.7
Currency in circ.	\$74,468,000	\$74,850,000	\$68,297,000
Total Index	\$139,773,000	\$129,637,000	\$109,096,000
Commodity (cont.)	2,798,200	2,780,900	2,828,000
Auto production	133,250	121,870	116,764
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	8,875,000	8,855,000	8,855,000
Gold and silver	\$20,577	\$65,382	\$33,409
Basic Prd. Inv. acc.	41,466,000	40,513,000	39,068,000
Bank failures	178	224	176

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1976	1977	1978
Employed .....	\$6,100,000	\$5,871,000	\$4,515,000
Unemployed .....	4,700,000	4,702,000	4,047,000
Infant Prod. ....	125.5	125.5	125.5
*Personal Income, \$1,141,000,000		\$51,134,000	\$1,030,000,000
*Money supply .....	\$261,000,000	\$276,200,000	\$355,500,000
*Consumer prices .....	147.1	145.6	132.2
*Construction cont'd.	168	186	183
	May	Prior Month	
*Mfr's inventories .....	\$139,762,000	\$129,333,000	\$71,944,000
*Exports .....	\$7,622,000	\$8,234,000	\$5,680,700
*Imports .....	\$8,406,000	\$8,141,200	\$5,762,800

\*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commonality index, based on 1967=100. Figures are compiled by the Federal Reserve Board. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised.

**LIBOR**, they will get a full three-quarters interest income in Australia, but the analysts say that those who, themselves, have money over LIBOR will earn nothing. They are making it questionable whether they could participate, since most banks now consider it a spread of three-quarters at a point over LIBOR is the minimum needed to make a profit.

Accepting this multi-herd policy of the market, the managers have named five reference banks who will establish the LIBOR, not whom will be getting the rate and thus assuring banks who might want to participate in this loan that needs will be taken into account.

The five banks are Banca Commerciale Italiana, Bank of South Wales, Bankers Credit Suisse and Lloyds Bank.

The same conditions prevail.

(Continued on Page 2, C)

The five banks are Banca Commerciale Italiana, Bank of New South Wales, Bankers Trust, Credit Suisse and Lloyds Bank. The same conditions prevail for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## ***Inflation Remains Country's Leading Problem***

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, July 36 (UPI).—More highly interesting, worrisome and potentially significant economic developments on the American economic scene have surrounded a new debate over the health of the nation's economy and the government policies that ought to be adopted to deal with its problems.

The developments that have created much of the controversy included the acceleration of price and wage increases since the end of controls 10 months ago, the surge in interest rates to new heights, the spreading strains in the financial system and, particularly, the data contained in the second quarter's preliminary report on the gross national product, issued 10 days ago.

Many analysts and critics of the administration's economic policies are concerned that the President's political troubles have gravely affected his ability to manage the business and economic affairs of the nation. Public-opinion polls have shown his popularity at a very low ebb. And a New York Times survey of 182 top business executives last month disclosed that 80 per cent were convinced he was unable now to provide effective economic leadership.

The administration attempted to still some of the criticism when the President delivered what was billed as a major economic address from Los Angeles Thursday night, but he offered nothing in the televised speech that was new or of substance to cope with the prime economic issue of the day—inflation. It was more like an old-fashioned football pep rally designed to instill confidence in the ability of the home team to win the game.

There has been no change in the game plan—the old Nixon

doctrine of gradualism. In effect, it says: "Be patient. We can win with our established strategy—a tight grip on government spending and a firm rein on monetary policy. And you fans can help with your own moderation in spending as businessmen and consumers."

The only new elements were a pledge to reduce government employment by 40,000 persons through attrition and a specific target of a \$5-billion reduction in government spending from the administration's projected \$305-billion budget for the current fiscal year. (Some observers think the goal should be a \$10-billion cut.)

steadfast in its belief that the prescription will eventually solve the inflation problem without tipping the nation into a deeper slump and much greater unemployment. But there are many skeptics, including the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The Paris-based OECD cautioned the Nixon administration that its economic policies might well lead to greater inflation and joblessness than it realizes.

A few days before the President's heralded talk, he met with another large group of prominent businessmen—and a labor leader—to discuss the nation's grave economic problems and to introduce the newest member of his

span, nominated to succeed Herbert Stein as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

**Choice Acclaimed**  
The President's choice of this respected New York business economist has been acclaimed enthusiastically, even in liberal circles, on the assumption that his keen analytical abilities and dedicated conviction that inflation must be arrested will ultimately produce some new ideas—and some forceful leadership in Washington—to restore the nation's economic stability.

With the selection of Mr. Greenspan, the President has now completely rejuvenated his slate of key economic advisers. Except for Arthur Burns, who continues at the helm of the Federal Reserve Board, the economic cabinet consists wholly of prominent conscripts from the business

The other top members of the economic hierarchy in Washington now are the President's coordinator, Kenneth Rush, former president of Union Carbide; Treasury Secretary William Simon, formerly a partner of the Street firm of Salomon Brothers; Budget director Roy Ash, who was co-founder and president of Laiton Industries; Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent, who has been president of the Mayfield Mills textile company; the nation's international trade negotiator, William Eberle, who came from the chairman's office of American Security; and Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs Jack Bennett, who had been a top executive at Esso International.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

## New York Stock Market

**NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT).**—Despite some favorable economic news, the stock market did little last week and finished slightly lower in backslurping trading.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose during the first three trading sessions last week, dropped the next day on profit-taking, and fell again on Friday.

As a result, the Dow Jones industrial average finished the week down 3.37 points at 784.57.

Prices on the Big Board were buoyed Tuesday by the news that Consolidated Edison was resuming its common stock dividend with a 20-cents-a-share payment for the third quarter.

Traders were disappointed Friday when stock prices did not advance. They had predicted an upswing as a result of the news announced after Thursday's close, that loans at 12 major New York City banks had declined by \$329 million.

However, optimism inspired by the loan decline was offset by a report, issued early Friday, that this country had a \$255.8-million trade deficit in June, wiping out the surplus of the preceding five months. On Friday the Dow Jones industrials fell 11.11 points.

## Over-Counter Market

[illegible]

[illegible]

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000235	19	85%	85	451-2	+
000236	19	85%	85	451-2	+
000237	19	85%	85	451-2	+
000238	19	85%	85	451-2	+
000239	19	85%	85	451-2	+
000240	19	85%	85	451-2	+
000241	19	85%	85	451-2	+
000242	19	85%	85	451-2	+
000243	19	85%	85	451-	

ror 5425	130	81	75%	80					
SHI 6425	77	57%	50	57	2	34			
DDI 6425	74	50%	50	50%	2				
rus 6425	27	66%	66	66	1				
ton 7.652	32	94	93%	94					

[illegible]

There is only one way to get in step with the time: *rest*. And rest is what you get when you fly with us. Because we leave Europe at noon, Saturday, and arrive in Tokyo at 9:10 on Sunday morning. That leaves you 24 hours of leisure before Monday morning — just what you need in order to get back into high gear.

Amsterdam	Berlin	Dusseldorf	Hamburg	Prague
Basel	Brussels	Frankfurt	London	Zagreb
Belgrade	Budapest	Geneva	Paris	Zurich

and additional connections via Frankfurt or Hamburg

Goodman, Inc. **MEMBERSHIP** **640**

Academics	Grp	200	200	Foundation Finl s
Allyby Ins	12	60	60	Founders Finl
AmBkrIns	26	60	7	Franklin Life
ABkrLif	20b	11	10	GL Enterprises

[illegible]

or frog legs with garlic, rabbit, or any of these French meats you enjoy here. Listen to the well-known mouthwash by name of Listerine. Available in French.

1. The first group of students (Group 1) was assigned to read the text and identify the main idea of the passage. They were then asked to write a short paragraph summarizing the text in their own words.

# LIDO

**35¢** with 1/2 penny

**DINNER-DANCE AT 8 P.M.**

**CHAMPS-ELYSEES**



**Physical**

CONFIDENTIAL

\_\_\_\_\_

Age Group	Percentage of respondents
18-29	65
30-49	70
50-69	75
70+	85







